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AMERICAN MASONIC REGISTER.

Devoted to Masonry, Literature, and Useful Knowledge.

BY L. G. HOFFMAN.] ALBANY SATURDAY NOV. 5, 1842. [VOL. IV.—NO. 10.

MASONIC.

OFFICERS,

Of the Grand Encampment of the State of New York.

Sir Richard Ellis, of New York, M. E. G. Master.
" Archibald Bull, of Troy, Dep. G. Master.
" Geo. B. Glendining, of Troy, G. Generalissimo.
" Robert R. Boyd, of N. Y, G. Captain General.
" Richard Carrique, of Hudson, G. Prelate.
" Joseph P. Pirsson, of N. Y. G. Senior Warden.
" Josiah K Skinner, of Lockport. G. Junior Warden.
" Sylvester Spencer of New York, G. Recorder.
" Fred. L. Wilsie, of New York, G. Treasurer.

CANADA.

To the Editor of the American Masonic Register.

Sir and Brother.

Having been favored with the Register of 10th Sept containing an article headed "masonry in Canada" in which our names appear as dissentients, at a meeting held in this place in February last; we beg to make a few remarks upon the proceedings at said meeting. It may be proper to premise that our attendance at said meeting was not in obedience to "authority," or as delegates from any Chapter or Lodge but merely as individuals, at the request of a Brother.

We did not then, nor do we now, recognize any authority to call said meeting, or collectively to transact any Masonic business.

We recognize only the authority of the United Grand Lodge of England; as our late Provincial Grand Lodge, is by the death of our late Provincial Grand Master, Simon McGillivray, Esq., extinct.—Whenanother Provincial Grand Master is appointed by the proper masonic authority, we shall hold ourselves amenable to him, as the constitutional head of the Craft in this Province. The Lodges constituted by our late Provincial Grand Master, held warrants direct from the M. W. Grand Master of England, and have the constitutional right and privilege of direct correspondence with the Grand Secretaries in London, their duty as laid down in the Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge, is to make periodical returns to the United Grand Lodge on the death of a Provincial Grand Master. We are aware of but one Lodge, so constituted, at present working in the Province; we allude to St. Andrew's Lodge Prov'l No. 1, at Toronto. That Lodge was not represented at this meeting, nor in fact was a single Lodge named in its proceedings. The Grand Convention, so styled, then was merely a meeting of individual Free-Masons, and as such, had no Constitutional right to assume the power of petitioning in behalf of the Craft in the Province.

The minutes of this Convention omit to notice, that at the time of its meeting, there were at least four of the Officers of the late Provincial Grand Lodge in Kingston, and many others in the Province, *not one* of whom recognize the proceedings as Constitutional.

The Constitutions point out that 'in every case Lodges must make their communications to the Grand Secretary, London.' No provision is made for any other body of Free-Masons than Lodges, and those Lodges Constitutionally formed, excepting to petition for a Warrant of Constitution.

Individual Free-Masons, as this Convention can only be considered, should not presume to petition the M. W. Grand Master, even for a Warrant unless the name of every petitioner be *duly registered* on the books of the United Grand Lodge. The appointment of a Provincial Grand Master, is a prerogative of the M. W. Grand Master. It is therefore uncourteous at least, for even *regularly constituted Lodges* to nominate to that office—and much more so for individual Free-Masons, affording no proof of Registry. The United Grand Lodge has no power to form a 'Continual Grand Lodge' or to grant power to a 'Prov'l Grand Master to appoint his successor,' and no registered Free-Mason *under the United Grand Lodge*, having a competent knowledge of the Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge would affix his signature to a petition praying for their violation!

We recommended the only Constitutional course, viz: That *Registered members* of legally constituted Lodges, should simultaneously petition the M. W. Grand Master, *as Lodges*, for the appointment of a Prov'l Grand Master. This course it would seem did not suit the purposes of the Convention.

From the foregoing may be inferred, our views of the "Masonry in Canada" to which the proceedings of the Convention relate. Our names having been mentioned we feel called upon to state this much.—Before dismissing this subject it may be necessary to state, that of the seven Royal Arch Chapters forming the late Grand-Royal Arch Chapter of U. C. now extinct, one only is at present working, at Toronto, and this Chapter disclaims all connection with the proceedings published in the Register.

With regard to the present prospects of Masonry as constituted in this Province under the authority of the United Grand Lodge of England, we can only repeat that St. Andrew's Lodge is the only one working, of which we are aware. This Lodge we are happy to say is in an extremely flourishing state, numbering over one hundred members and increasing in numbers and respectability. We understand it is in contemplation to erect a splendid Masonic edifice in that highly favored city, where the benign principles of our Institution flourish and are duly appreciated.—In this place it is probable a Lodge will soon be established under favorable auspices. We notice the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire with reference to St. John's Grand Lodge of New-York, refusing to recognize. Also a proposal to send delegates to the United Grand Lodge of England.—Their proceedings give us pleasure, inasmuch as they prove your Grand Lodges to be vigilent and zealous.

B. TURQUAND,
Grand Secretary, late P. G. L.

JOHN DEAN,
Gr. Secretrry, late P. G. L. and
Gr. Secretary, a'e G. R. A. C.
Upper Canada.

Kingston, Canada Oct. 17th, 1842.

[Our foreign correspondent has sent us a large bundle of Masonic intelligence, abounding with general interest. We shall, in the absence of domestic intelligence, draw from this fountain with a liberal hand.]

The State of Masonry on the Continent.

Having been initiated on the Continent, acquired high rank, and spent many years in different countries in the practice of Masonry, I have thought some observations might not be uninteresting. Holding the rank of S. P. R. S., the highest rank but one in French Masonry, and high rank among the Templars, I possessed many facilities for acquiring information as the state of Masonry, and the rites connected with it.

Masonry in France is practised according to several rites. The rite of the Grand Orient, called the Modern or French rite, admits the three ancient degrees, and is followed by all the Lodges in connection with it. The higher degrees are modified from those usually recognized, and the ritual for them was established under Napoleon. The highest of them is RX. This rite is practised by the majority of the Lodges in France, being all those in connection with the Grand Orient. The other principal rite is called the Scotch rite or Ancient and Accepted rite, being the ancient rite introduced into France in the early part of the last century by the Jacobite emigrants; but the whole number of degrees has been gradually increased to thirty-three. This rite was much liked by the French, and is adopted not only by the Lodges under the Supreme Council of the Scotch rite, but also by most of the Lodges under the Grand Orient, who practice both rites. Some few Lodges, also, practice symbolic Masonry according to the English rite; and the higher ranks according to the plan adopted in other countries, called in France the old Scotch rite.—Some Lodges have a kind of female Masonry, which is limited to a few symbolical rites, and in which the female members of Masonic families are initiated.—There are some slight differences in the ritual of the three simple or symbolic degrees according to the several rites; but very trifling, confining themselves to a difference in one of the passwords, and to a different arrangement of the touch as to time, but not as to number. There is great laxity in France as to correctness in working.

Masonry, at present, in France, is very much depressed; the Government rather discountenancing it than otherwise, and the Lodges not being sufficiently strict in their discipline. Many irregular Lodges also exist. The bulk of the candidates for admission, at present, consist of young professional men, soldiers, and mechanics. In most of the French towns separate houses for Lodges belong to the community, many of them well fitted up; but, in consequence of the depression now existing, some have been given up.—Shortly after the Revolution of July, Masonry made great progress; but the decline latterly, as I have said, has been great, many of the Lodges being suspected of political bias. It must be acknowledged, that in many of the Masonic virtues, the French have

by no means degenerated,—their hospitality to foreign Brethren, and benevolence to the distressed, the best characteristics of the Order existing unsullied. The Portuguese, Spanish, and Polish emigrants have been a heavy burden on the Funds of the Lodges, which made every exertion for their relief.

The S. P. R.X and those of a higher rank are allowed to initiate as far as the rank of M. in case no Lodge exists within thirty miles, but the person is bound to present himself before a regularly constituted Lodge on the first opportunity.

The Masonic literature of France is extensive, and there is a regular bookseller at Paris appointed by the Grand Orient for the supply of books, diplomas, &c. The French literature is characterized by much research; but by little discrimination, and displays a want of knowledge with the recent Masonic literature of England. Numerous manuals for the practice of the several rites are also published.

The state of the Order of Templars I may also notice. It consists in France of two branches: the Paris branch with which the English tongue is in communication, and the Dunkirk branch. The Paris branch goes on steadily, but has been rather out, of favor on account of having adopted a peculiar religious ritual; it has convents in most of the principal cities. The Dunkirk branch, which was introduced from Poland in the last century by General Fox, is not so extensive; it has, however, many noble supporters, and Provincial Grand Masters in the neighboring states. It follows the ancient ritual more closely.

With regard to Belgium, it may be remarked, that Masonry is very limited, being confined to Orangemen and liberal Catholics, the Church denouncing it frequently from the pulpit, and the law being opposed to it as a secret association. There are several Lodges at Brussels and Ghent, also others at Ostend, Mechlin, &c. The rites practised are the French and French Scotch. The local law authorities have several times threatened to interfere with the Lodges, but no attempt has been made.

Of Holland and its Colonies, I need not say any thing, as Masonry is there pure and flourishing, practised according to the English model.

Germany is quite a blank, Masonic emblems or diplomas being dangerous even for a traveller to carry in his baggage.

In Spain, Masonry, according to the French rites, has been extended or rather re-introduced since the recent events; but it is to be regretted that it is neglected for political societies.

In Portugal, Masonry since its revival by the English in the beginning of this century, has been very unpopular among the priests and peasantry, with whom it is a well established belief, that Masons go out every new moon to hold conference with the devil in person. Masonry, according to the French rites, has been revived since the restoration of the legitimate sovereign; but it has been polluted by the introduction of politics, and is neglected for secret political societies. The most favorite of these is that of the Jardinheros, or gardeners, all whose emblems are taken from gardening; Carbonarism also prevails, but the Jardinho has long been the chosen system of propagandism.

In conclusion, it may be said, that generally throughout Western Europe, a political taint has attached to Masonry, which the conduct of its professors has not tended to remove.

[We suppose newspaper editors, may, occasionally be indulged in a little vanity. The following complimentary notice of our little sheet, as well as our correspondents, is from the Masonic Foreign Quarterly Review.]

America.—Our latest correspondence announces, that there is a dearth of Masonic intelligence. We have received some numbers of the *American Masonic Register*, published at Albany, from which we make the following extracts:—

"No. 18.—*Jan.* 1.—First Prize Address, by the Rev. Salem Town, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter, New York.

So pure and excellent is this Address, that we shall probably, at a future period, give it in sections. It may well be termed a "First Prize Address;" the Rev. Brother has availed himself of his privilege, as a Mason, to illustrate the sections of our noble Order, and then to moralize on each in conformity with his duty as a minister; he may take rank with those other Masonic worthies who hold forth truth as the glass by which Masons and anti-Masons may each observe the reflection of their own features. His concluding words have much point:—'The moral soundness of our creed, in the abstract, needs no comment. It is known and admitted to be faultless. Our public profession is, in *theory*, unapproachable, and the world will now hold us responsible, individually and collectively, to sustain the purity of the one, and live up to the spirit of the other.'

"*Jan.* 8.—This number, containing the Second Prize Address, we regret is not come to hand,

"*Jan.* 15—22.—The Third Prize Address, by Comp. Blanchard Powers. The author of the Third Prize Address, has entered into the arena of Christian Masonry, and has handled his subject with great force and acuteness. The thesis is highly creditable to him and the Masonic world across the Atlantic will appreciate his services. In due time we trust to lay before our readers copious draughts from the refreshing stream.

We hope to be favoured by the successive numbers of the *American Masonic Register*, and to do better justice to its valuable contents; while some of our Masonic authorities have, in puerility or otherwise, voted us 'treasonable;' those across the Atlantic, by the mere difference of the letter *t*, show how much, in this respect, they are in advance of the old world.—Ed. F. Q. R.

Masonry and Catholicity.—The following extract is from the pastoral letter of Bishop Hughes, published in the "Catholic Freeman's Journal" of New York. We merely publish it as a specimen of the *religious tolerance of the 19th century!* If the learned and pious Bishop will take the trouble to examine the history of his Church for two or three centuries back, he will find, that at that time there existed a "Secret Society," known *then* as *now*, by the name of "Knights Templars," who were composed of the Catholic chivalry of that age. This "Secret Society," was led on by Peter the Hermit, and other most zealous Catholics, in a warfare to win back the Holy Land from the hands of the "Infidels." Their blood was poured out like water in their efforts to establish Catholic supremacy. If history is to be relied on there were perhaps no so zealous and devoted soldiers of the Cross, as the "secret society" of Knights Templars, and none so richly entitled to the priveleges of the Church. In addition to this, it is worthy of note, that at the present day, nine tenths of all the Templars, in Spain, Portugal, France, &c. are most zealous Catholics.

"Another subject to which our attention has been directed is the existence and evils of certain societies constituted on principles not recognized or approved by the church. They are generally designed as 'secret societies;' and have, for the most part, some professed object of benevolence, which is used as an inducement to engage new members, and to recommend such associations to public favor.

"We have directed, in obedience to the laws of our holy religion and the duties of our office, that no clergyman in this diocese shall admit to any sacrement of the church such persons as, forgetting their fidelity to her, involve themselves in the dangerous and sinful associations already alluded to; or in any other secret society or combination, held together by any solemn religious obligation, whether it be in the form of an oath or otherwise, of similar import. Neither shall it be lawful for any clergyman in this diocese to officiate at the funeral over the remains of one dying without having renounced all connection with such society, if it had been his misfortune to have been so involved. This statute shall be rigidly adhered to; and any clergyman who shall have overlooked, disregarded or neglected to enforce it, shall not be considered worthy to exercise the holy ministry."

MISCELLANY.

Instinct in a Bird.

One of the most remarkable cases of instinctive knowledge in birds was often related by my grandfather who witnessed the fact with his own eyes. He was attracted to the door one summers day by a troubled twittering, indicating distress and terror. A bird who had built her nest in a tree near the door, was flying back and forth with the utmost speed, uttering wailing cries as she went. He was at first at a loss to account for her strange movements; but they were soon explained by the sight of a snake slowly winding up the tree.

Animal magnetism was then unheard of; and whosoever had dared to mention it, would doubtless been hung on Witch Hill, without benefit of clergy. Nevertheless, marvelous and altogether unaccountable stories have been told of the snakes power to charm birds. My grandfather, having a mind to test the truth of such stories, thought he would watch the progress of such things, but being a humane man he resolved to kill the snake before he despoild the nest.—The distressed mother meanwhile continued her rapid movements and troubled cries; and he soon discovered that she went and came continually with something in her bill from one particular tree—a white ash. The snake wound his way up, but the instant his head came near the nest, his folds relaxed, and he fell to the ground rigid and apparently lifeless. My grandfather made sure of his death by cutting off his head and then mounted the tree to examine into the mystery. The snug little nest was filled with eggs, and covered with *leaves of the white ash!*

That little bird knew, if my readers do not, that contact with the white ash is deadly to the snake. This is no idle superstition, but a veritable fact in natural history. The Indians are aware of it, and twist garlands of white ash leaves about their ancles; as a protection against rattlesnakes. Slaves often take the same precaution, when they travel through swamps and forests guided by the North Star, to the cabin of some poor white man, who teaches them to read and write by the light of pine splinters, and receives his pay in massa's corn or tobacco.

I have never heard an explanation of the effect produced by the white ash; but I know that settlers in the wilderness like to have these trees around their log houses, being convinced that no snake will voluntary come near them. When touched with the boughs, they are said to grow suddenly rigid, with strong convulsions; after a while they slowly recover, but seem sickly for some time.—*Mrs. Childs.*

Mormon Wickedness.

The N. Y. Sun gives some choice bits of Mormonism, extracted from Gen. Bennett's Disclosures, lately published. Sickening and disgusting as these horrid scenes are, we believe it to be the duty of the press, to spread them before the people in order that people may be enlightened as to the true character of this nest of abominations. There are no doubt thousand, if well meaning persons who have been made dupes of the Arch-fiend Joe. and his Elders. The sooner the delusion is broken the less will be the number of victims to be immolated.

The Seraglio.—The description of the Grand Mormon Seraglio is among the most curious and interesting of these.

"The Mormon seraglio is very strictly and systematically organized. It forms a grand lodge, as it were, and is divided into three distinct orders or degrees. The first and lowest of these is styled the 'Cyprian Saints;' the second, the 'Chambered Sisters of Charity;' and the third and highest degree is called the 'Cloistered Saints,' or Consecrates of the Cloister.,"

To give a clear idea of the system, it will be necessary to treat of these in regular order.

The Cyprian Saints.—The members of the Female Relief Society, who are ever upon the watch for victims, have the power, when they know or even suspect, that any Mormon female has, however slightly lapsed from the straight path of virtue, without the sanction or knowledge of the Prophet, of bringing her at once before the Inquisition. This body is solemnly organised in secret and select council and by its members, the poor, terrified female is questioned and threatened, until she confesses the crime she had committed, or perhaps, in her confusion and terror, accuses herself of what she was never guilty of.—She is immediately, by the council, pronounced a Cyprian, and is excluded from any further connection with the Relief Society. She takes the White Veil, and her failing stealthily promulgated among the *trustworthy* members of the Church at whose command she is, for licentious purposes, forever after. Many young and beautiful females have thus been ruined eternally, who, even after a single fault, might have lived to redeem, by repentence and future good conduct, their names and characters from degradation, and their souls from guilt and remorse. But the secret council of the Inquisition instantly condemns them, on the confession or proof of their transgression, to perpetual association with a class set apart and appropriated to the gratification of the vilest appetites of the brutal Priests and Elders of the Mormon Church.

"But even the means used to increase the order of Cyprian Saints do not exhaust the depraved ingenuity of the Holy Old White Hat Prophet, and his confidential counsellors. Let us examine the second degree of his female lodge, which is entitled.

The chambered sisters of charity.—This order comprises that class of females who indulge their sensual propensities, without restraint, whether married or single, by the express permission of the Prophet.

'Whenever one of the 'Saints' (as the Mormons style themselves) of the male sex, becomes enamored of a female, and she responds to the feeling by a reciprocal manifestation, the loving brother goes to Holy Joe, and states the case. It makes, by the bye, no difference whatever if one or both the parties are already provided with conjugal helpmates. The Prophet gravely buries his face in his hat, in which lies his peepstone, and inquires of the Lord what is will and plessure in the matter. Sometimes, when Joe wants the woman for his own purpose, an unfavorable answer is given; but, generally, the reply permits the parties to follow the bent of their inclinations, which they do without further ceremony, though with a strict observance of secresy, on account of the Gentiles, who have no right to the blessings and priviges so liberally granted to the Latter Day Saints.

'The Chambered Sisters of Charity are much more numerous than the Cyprian Saints. This results naturally from the greater respectability of their order. They are 'Saints of the Green Veil,' and are by no means niggardly of their favors to any of the faithful. Provided the Holy Joe does not monopolise any of them, they are at the service of each and all of the Apostles, High Priests and Elders of Israel.

"The third and highest order of the Mormon harem is that which is styled

The Consecrates of the Cloister, or Cloistered Saints.—This degree is composed of females, whether married or unmarried, who by an express grant and gift of God, through his Prophet the Holy Joe, are set apart and consecrated to the use and benefit of particular individuals, as *secret, spiritual wives.* They are the *Saints of the Black Veil,* and are accounted the special favorites of Heaven, and the most honorable among the daughters of Jacob. Their spiritual husbands are altogether from the most eminent members of of Mormon Church, and participate in the holiness of their consecrated views.

"This is the highest degree in the Harem, and in the order of the Prophet's licentious arrangements, is held as the very acme of perfection, and it is indeed, the *ne plus ultra* of depravity.. Its ranks are filled up in the following manner: When an Apostle, High Priest, Elder, or Scribe, conceives an affection for a female, and he has satisfactorily ascertained that she experiences a mutual flame; he communicates confidentially to the Prophet his *affaire du cœur,* and requests him to inquire of the Lord whether or not it would be right and proper for him to take unto himself the said woman for his spiritual wife. It is no obstacle whatever to this marriage if one or both of them should happen to have a wife, already united to them according to the laws of the land.

"The prophet puts this queer question to the Lord, and if he receives an answer in the affirmative, which is always the case where the parties are in favor with Joe, His Holiness, either in person or by a duly authorised administrator, proceeds to consecrate the sacred sister in the following manner:

The parties assemble in the lodge room, and place themselves kneeling before the altar; the administrator commences the ceremony by saying—

"You, seperately and jointly, in the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, do Solemnly covenant and agree that you will not disclose any matter relating to the sacred act now in progress of consumation, whereby any Gentile shall come to a knowledge of the secret purposes of this order, or whereby the Saints may suffer persecution; your lives being the forfeit."

After the bow of assent is given by each of the pair the administrator then proceeds.

"In the name of Jesus Christ, and by the authority of the holy priesthood, I now consecrate you and set you apart by the imposition of my hands, as husband and wife, according to the laws of Zion, and the will of God our heavenly Father; for which especial favor you now agree to serve him with a perfect heart and a willing mind, and to obey his prophet according to his divine will."

Again the nod of assent is given by the man and woman, and the administrator continues in a solemn and impressive manner—

"I now annoint you with holy, consecrated oil, in the name of Jesus Christ, and by the authority of the holy priesthood, that you may be fully and unreservedly consecrated to each other, and to the service of God, and that with affection and fidelity you may nourish and cherish each other, so long as you continue faithful and true in the fellowship of the Saints; and I now pronounce upon you the blessings of Jacob, whom God honored and protected in the enjoyment of like special favors; and may the peace of heaven, which passeth all understanding, rest upon you in time and in eternity!"

The parties then rise and embrace each other, and the robe of investiture is placed upon and around them by the administrator, who says—

"According to the prototype, I now pronounce you one flesh, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The robe is then removed, and the parties leave the cloister, with generally a firm belief, at least on the part of the female, in the sacredness and validity of the ceremonial, and thereafter consider themselves as united in spiritual marriage, the duties and privileges of which are in no particular different from those of any other marriage covenant.

A Thought for Parents.

The other evening, while we were engaged in conversation with an aged gentleman of vast experience, upon the subject of parental government, he observed that, as the result of the experience of half a century, he was persuaded that parents were not generally correct in their friendly relations to their children. "I have obseived," he said, "that in every family, where both parents have made it a moral duty to be the companions of their children, there has been no exception that they grew up not only ever respecting themselves, but ever respecting those with whom they were thrown in contact in after life. Parents should make themselves agreeable to their children—amuse as well as instruct—if they desire to keep them at home, and away from the influences that destroy."

This is a thought which is entitled to the high consideration of all who do not make themselves the constant associates, companions, and friends of their dear children.— What duty is so inperative as that we should exert ourselves to fill the hearts of our children with that foundation which shall fail not all the jarring vicissitudes of their after lives! Show them that in companionship and simplicity of heart, you can be a child again, and you will win them to respect, attachment, and unbroken affection.

POPULAR TALES

UPS AND DOWNS.

'Father,' said Janette Oakley, a beautiful but vain young woman, 'I have made a call upon Miss Frazier to-day, and what do you think I saw there?'

'Probably a giddy unthinking girl like yourself who is miserable till she possesses every extravagance that folly sets afloat,' was the half gay and half grave response.

'Why father,' continued Janette, 'how can you say so?' and assuming one of her most bewitching smiles, she added, 'Miss Frazier has got a new piano forte superior in tone to her old one, besides being far more richly and beautifuly finished.'

'Well, what then, child?' rejoined her father with pensive gravity.

'Why, I was thinking—but you will be offended I fear.'

'Not in the least, unless you do wrong as well as think. So you was thinking that—'

'I should like a piano like Matilda's, was the half timid reply of Janette.

'I think as much,' continued her father, 'but what is the price of such an article, dear?'

'Only $1500 father,' said Janette crouched down by his side and regarding him with a fond deprecating smile.

Charles Oakley loved his daughter—his hand pushed aside the rich tresses that shaded her polished brow, and imprinting thereon a parent's kiss, he added $1,500 is a large sum for such an article, my dear, is it not.'

'True, father, but are you not as well able to afford it as Mr. Frazier?'

'It may be so, but what do you say my dear,' addressing his wife who had been silent, but not a disinterested listener.

'I am anxious Janette should prevail with you.—She and Matilda are each to give a party soon, and I have a desire not to be eclipsed by her in the parlor ornaments.'

'A most commendable pride, was the equivocal reply.

'But continued he, 'what will you do with your old or present new one? You surely do not want two?'

'O, we can sell it to Gen. Chandler. Maria was admiring it much while she was here yesterday, she thought it rather high priced, eagerly respondd Janette, who was happy in removing the only barrier to the gratifying of her predominant wish.

'Perhaps she too may wish a fifteen hundred one. Gen. Chandler is surely able to afford one even more costly.'

'O no, father,—she does not wish a better one than mine—she has quite a plain taste that way.'

'How stupid she must be, Janette, must she not?' queried Oakley. Janette's face crimsoned at his pointed irony, but before she could frame any reply her father rose, and as he left the house, said, 'let Miss Chandler have the piano forte at her own price.'

Janette's heart leaped for joy. She was not to be outdone by Matilda Frazier, and she looked forward with exultation to that day when she could astonish her friends by such an unexpected display. The mother shared her fond anticipations, and it was soon arranged between them that Miss Chandler should be put into immediate possession of an article they now wondered could ever have found a place in their dwelling.

Charles Oakley commenced the world empty handed, nor had he accumulated much when he sought and obtained a partner to his poverty. Both were poor and although they lived quietly together, his wife was ever sighing for the splendor of the rich.—Though, in the main, a good sort of a woman she lacked that common sense so requisite to contentment in the in the possession of a little, as well as the knowledge of domestic economy, generally so important in the acquisition of more. Janette her only child, and so like herself in form and mind, was just verging to womanhood; and heir, as was supposed, to an ample fortune, she looked forward to a splendid carreer in the circle of gaiety and fashion. Had she possessed in her mother a wise counsellor, she would have been at eighteen a very different character. She lacked not the principles of an opposite character, but under the false training of her mother, they had been suffered to repose uncultivated, while the weeds of folly were cherished into an expensive growth.—The defects of mind where the more striking, as they marked the more strongly, the contrast with a pleasing—a speaking eye, and a faultless form.

Her father possessed none of the frivolty of herself or mother, and, owing to the sternness of his integrity, and his industrious habits, success followed his efforts till the time we have chosen for his introduction to the reader. He had been what is called *down* in the world, but now he is so far *up* as to rank among the first in wealth in the city of his residence. But the time has arrived to drop individual delineations and to group them again before the reader.

'Well, father, Miss Chandler is to have the piano. She will send for it this afternooon,' said Janette exultingly.

'At what price, my dear?'

'The same it cost. When she found you had left it to her to set the price, she would not take it at less. Do you not think the sale a good one?'

'Certainly—the best you ever made—being the only one.'

'Here is the check for the money—a third of the cost of the new one.'

'So you will only lose one thousand dollars after all will you my dear? was the grave response of her father.

'What say you,' he continued, addressing his wife and daughter,' to a new carriage—the present one is somewhat soiled, is it not?'

'By all means,' was the exclamation of both. 'Let the new one be fashioned like Judge Arnold's, though not so sparingly mounted.'

Oakley bowed as if in assent, while a bitter smile played over his features for a moment—then all was calm again. The result of the conference was a resolve to sell the principal part of the furniture—all of a costly character—and replace it with that more fashionable and splendid. Both mother and daughter retired to rest that evening full of the importance which their new display was about to give them among their wondering neighbors. Alas, for the poor Fraziers! They were to be overwhelmed by the competition in finery which a fifteen hundred dollar piano had provoked.

A few days sufficed to clear the house of its most valuable furniture. Enough was left, however, for convenience and comfort, and when this was done, the mother and daughter were all impatience for that which was to replace what was gone. But two days remained to prepare for Janette's party. Evening came but Oakley was yet absent and nothing had yet arrived. He came, but much later than usual, yet he stood partially for his delay by the more than usual kindness of his manner.

'Where can you have been, Charles, so late?' was the query of his wife as she seated herself fondly by his side.

'I have had an uncommon share of business to attend to, my dear, and I rejoice that it done. Come, daughter, bring forward the Bible, and read a portion of it for our mutual instruction.'

The calm seriousness with which this was uttered forbade any remarks on this unusual request. It so happened that Janette opened the book at the fifth chapter of Mathew, beginning, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven,' and by the time she had finished the first paragraph, her voice became choked, and unable to proceed, she gave way to emotion in all the violence of grief. Her mother from sympathy or other cause was equally affected, nor was Oakley freed from the same emotion. When his wife and daughter had become somewhat composed, he knelt down between them with the solemnly expressed words, "*Let us pray.*" And he did pray in all the fervency of a broken spirit. He acknowledged his forgetfulness of God—implored pardon for his own, and for the sins of those bound to him by the strongest of human ties—prayed that he and his might expel from their hearts the pride so long cherished—thanked his Creator for the gift of existence—for the blessings associated with it, as also for the hopes of immortal existence hereafter, inspired by the promises of the gospel. He commended the whole to the kind care of him on whom all are dependent for the life that now is, as well as that which is to come; and so deeply did the spirit of his petition effect his wife and daughter that they joined in that most solemn and expressive phrase, AMEN.

That night a new spirit reigned in the bosom of the Oakley family. And when what they had been led to believe was confirmed,—when they were assured that the wealth so long idolized was theirs no longer—scarcely a regret or a murmur escaped the lips of the mother or daughter, but both seemed anxious to forget that misfortune had fallen on them. A situation more befitting their means was procured, and thither they repaired to enjoy far more real pleasure than when rioting in what seemed an inexhaustible abundance. The party—the carriage—the piano, and costly furniture were forgotten. Economy and industry took the place of fashionable folly, and they are now properous and happy.—Mrs. Oakley lost her pride but found contentment. Janette lost the same, as also a foppish beau, who had an eye to her fortune, but she had her own goodd qualities and has applied herself to their improvement, as well as the worth of a young man who sighed for her when rich and who loves her now while comparatively poor, and whom she will reward ere long by surrendering herself to his care and keeping. Such is a sample of the *ups and downs* of life, and happy would it be if all who get upplied from the pinnable of fortune, could gain as much by the descent as did the Oakley family.

A lady in Scott county, Mo.' left her husband on the third day after the wedding, because he would not allow her to have coffee for breakfast.

THE ANTIQUARY.

From Chambers Journal.

THE SHAKSPEARE HOAX.

Allusions being often made to the Shakspeare or rather Ireland forgeries, while the generation familiar with them is nearly passed away, it becomes in some measure neccessary, for the sake of the general reader of the present day, that an account of that extraordinary imposture should be presented.

Mr. Samuel Ireland, who became deeply mixed up with the "Shakspeare Forgeries," was a person of excellent private character, and of some eminence in the world of letters, being the author of various antiquarian and topograpical works, published about the end of the last centuary. He was particularly distinguished among his friends for his devotion to the memory of Shakspeare. The slightest scrap of ancient writing, referring even indirectly to that great name, was to Samuel Ireland a treasure of priceless worth, and an autograph of the bard himself was a thing meriting almost the reverence of idolitary. Unfortunately, however, only two or three scraps of Shakspeare's writing had descended to posterity, the signature of his will being the most certainly authentic of these. In such circumstances, the delight and triumph of Mr. Ireland may be imagined, when, in 1795, his own son, Samuel William Henry Ireland, a lad of eighteen years of age, not only announced his discovery of a deed bearing the *sign-manuel of William Shakspeare*, but at the same time placed that very deed in his father's hands. The father was almost beside himself in fact, with joy, and called around him, on the instant all the antiquaries and Shakespearian enthusiasts of London, in order to astonish them with his prize. The relic, which purported to be a mortgage deed betwixt Shakespeare and one Michael Fraser and his wife, was viewed with such rapturous and soul engrossing veneration, that only after the lapse of several days did some individual grow calm enough to inquire where the document had been found. Young Ireland, the discoverer, was at that time in the office of a conveyancer, but deeds of such antiquity were not likely, it was apparent, to have existed there. Accordingly, when referred to, the young man assigned a different source to the precious relic. He had become acquainted, he said, with a gentleman of ancient family, who had permitted a search to be made among his numerous family papers, and there (said the youth) had the deed been found. The gentleman had presented it to the fortunate discoverer, but, being a very retiring and diffident person, and knowing the stir which would be made about the matter, he had bound the other solemnly to the concealment of the giver's name. This statement of young Ireland, in place of meeting with discredit, was most readily swallowed, and even threw a deeper interest over the affair; and the cry of all enthusiastic antiquaries was for more—more signatures—more deeds! The Honorable Mr. Byng, Sir Frederick Eden, and a great number of other literary amatuers, unanimously declared, that where this one deed had been found, the identical mass of papers beyond doubt existed which had been long sought for in vain by the commentators on Shakspeare.

Young Ireland, urged on all hands to continue his researchees, ere long gratified the expectations of the curious by producing, one after another, 'Shakspeare's Profession of Faith,' a 'Letter to Lord Southampton,' a Letter to Anne *Hatherwaye*' (the poet's wife) 'Five Poetical Stanzas' to the same lady, a 'Letter to Queen Elizabeth," and several notes of hand and other minor documents, all of them apparently either in Shakspeare's own hand-writing or signed by him These documents, were laid before the first antiquaries and men of letters of the day, and were received by all, with the exception of a very few persons, without suspicion. Not even the production of a "Deed of gift to *William Henry Ireland*,' described as the friend of the poet, and as having saved his life on the river Thames, brought any discredit on these wonderful discoveries, though certainly the production of such a deed, with such names, was a pretty sharp trial of the *swallow* of the antiquarian world. Among the noted men who saw and implicitly believed in the authenticity of the Shakspeare papers, Dr Samuel Parr may be mentioned in the first place. The doctor drew up and signed a certificate, stating that the undersigned had inspected the Shakspeare papers, and were convinced of their authenticity.' The name of Parr was followed by those of Herbert Croft, the Earl of Lauderdale, Valpy, and many others. James Boswell was among the subscribers; and 'previous to signing his name, he *fell upon his knees*, and in a tone of enthusiasm, thanked Heaven that he had lived to witness this discovery, and exclaimed, that he could now die in peace!' Sir Isaac Heard, Carter King at Arms, Jonathan Hewlett, translator of the Old Temple Records, and several of the principal English heralds men accustomed to minute examinations of ancient documents—were also among the vouchers for the antiquity of the Shakspeare papers. But perhaps the most remarkable name in the list was that of John Pinkerton, the historian and antiquary, whose experience in antique writings may be held to have exceeded that of any other man of his day. It is needless to go further into the list, after mentioning such names as these. The strange truth respecting these papers must now be told. Can the reader hear without wonder and amaze, that the papers under notice, asserted to be *two hundred* years old, had been fabricated, in most instances, not many hours previous to their production before the eyes of these experienced and admiring antiquaries! And they had been fabricated, moreover, by a lad of eighteen, totally unskilled beforehand in the art of copying ancient writing!

According to the confessions of young Ireland, which were published in 1805, his original motive for the execution of these forgeries was simply to give pleasure to his father. He had long sought for an autograph of Shakspeare to present to the latter, and being unable to find one, at length bethought him in an evil hour, of producing a spurious copy. He did so, and his father was rendered happy. In departing thus far from the straight path the young man foresaw none of the consequences which really followed. He conceived, he says, that his father would be pleased, and 'there an end.' But the inquiries made compelled him to fabricate a story regarding their source; and the demand for further Shakspearian relics led him on, according to the common law in morals, from lie to lie, and from the production of paper after paper until he had coiled around himself a mesh of deceit which he might well tremble at the thought of unweaving. How could he venture to confess his forgeries, after having led such men as Joseph Warton and Samuel Parr to commit themselves by the most extravigant eulogies of the pseudo-Shakspearian compositions? 'We have many fine things,' said one of these individuals, 'in our church service, and our litany abounds in beauties; but *here*, sir, *here* is a man who has distanced us all." This said of the hurried composition of a smart lad of eighteen! Parr afterwards tried to back out of the scrape into which he had fallen; but he was undeniably, and grossly, and egregiously deceived at the outset of the affair. Our faith in taste and criticism receives a sad shock from such circumstances as these.

Pushed and pushing onwards in his course, young Ireland at length announced the discovery not only of the manuscript originals of many of Shakspeare's Plays, but also of a new and hitherto unknown one, with the title of 'Vortigern and Rowena.' A new drama by Shakspeare! The literary world was wild with expectation. And all the while, according to his own account, the youth of eighteen, who had ventured upon this daring announcement, had not penned one line of the promised piece, and, indeed, had never written a verse in his life. The announcement of the play brought out an attack from Malone, one of the few who denounced the Ireland papers as forgeries; although it is to be feared that he was actuated more by a bitter jealousy of the invaders of his province of collector of Shakspeariana than by any other motive. He warned the public not to be imposed upon by the spurious play, as he was just about to prove the whole affair a tissue of forgeries. The elder Ireland defended the authenticity of the papers in a pamphlet. The play was written, and shown to antiquaries, and, even then, criticism continued completely at fault. The great Theatres were both eager for the play, and Drury Lane was the successful competitor, Sheridan beingthen at its head. James Henry Pye, the Poet-Laureat, and Sir James Bland Burgess, contended for the honor of writing a prologue to the piece, and the baronet carried the day; while another literary amateur wrote an epilogue. The 2d of April, 1796, was the day appointed for the representation, and all London looked with eagerness to the event.

But there was one man who knew Shakspeare too well to be guiled like others around him, and that man was essential to the success of the pseudo-Shakspering play. John Kemble did take upon him the part of Vortigern, but he took it at the command of his superiors, and did not hesitate to call the whole a downright forgery. The author, in a published edition of the play, ascribes to John Kemble's contempt of his part the consequences that followed the representation. A house, crowded to excess, met to listen to the piece, and all, says the author, went on well, until John Kemble came to the line.

"And when this solemn mockery is o'er."

which he pronounced, (says the author still) in so pointedly acorsful a manner, that all irrepressible clamour commenced in the house, and settled for ever the fate of Vortigern.

The truth seems to be, that, whatever might be the case with critics and antiquaries, the *public* were not in this case to be hoaxed. They knew the mettle of their illustrious and enduring favorite too well to be deceived, and their award decisively closed the Ireland humbug. The eyes of the learned few were opened by the plain common-sense of the illiterate many, and all men cried out against the impudent forgery. Poor Samuel Ireland suffered grieviously in character; and it was to protect his father, the son says, that he came forward and made a full confession The consequence of his misdeeds, he further says, was a life voluntary yet painful exile, and the endurance of all manner of obloquy, for years in succes-

sion. The doom was certainly not altogether undeserved.

We have now had enough of this sad affair, which certainly forms one of the most curious instances in literary history, of critical judgement thoroughly at fault. In this respect, it gives a lesson at once amusing and instructive. But it is unnecessary to dwell on the *moral* of the affair, which is so obvious that it may be safely left to the reader's own reflections.

VARIETY.

Self Devotion in Low Life.

We take the following from an English Journal, and commend it to the attention of our readers as one of the noblest instances of heroism on record:—

A few weeks ago, two miners, Verran and Roberts, were at work in South Caradon, a new shaft which is intended to be sunk perpendicularly, through a granite country, to intersect the lode at the depth of 140 fathoms. The present depth is about 10 fathoms, and they had prepared a hole for blasting, the fuse inserted, tamped up, and all ready for firing. On these occasions the men are drawn up by a windlass, and as they are only three in a corps, there is only one man at the brace, and he can only draw up one at a time; consequently, after the whole is ready, one man is drawn up, and the kibble is lowered ready to receive the last man, who has to put fire to the fuse, and then both men at the windlass draw him up with the utmost speed, in order that all may get out of the way when the explosion takes place, which is sometimes so violent that large stones are thrown up at the top, carrying with them part of the roller and windlass to a considerable height. It unfortunately happened that as the safety fuse with which the hole was charged was longer than was necessary, they inconsiderately took a large stone to cut a piece off and ignition immediately commenced. They both flew to the kibble and cried out to the man at the brace to "wind up;" but alas! after trying with all his might, he could not start them. At this awful moment, when the furious hissing of the fuse assured them that their destruction was within a half a minute's march of them, Verran sprang out of the kibble, exclaiming to his comrade Roberts, "Go on, brother—I shall be in Heaven in a minute" consequently, Roberts was drawn up, and Verran threw himself down, and placed his poor devoted head under a piece of plank in one corner of the shaft, awaiting the moment when he should be blown to atoms. Just as Roberts got to the brace, and was looking down with trembling apprehension on the fate of poor Verran, the whole went off with a tremendous explosion, and a small stone struck Roberts severely on the forehead as he was looking down the shaft. To the inexpressible surprise and joy of the men at the brace, they heard Verran cry out, "Don't be afraid I'm not hurt!" Roberts immediately descended, and found that the great burden of the blast was thrown in every part of the shaft except the corner where poor Verran was coiled up.—This extraordinary circumstance has procured a considerable sensation throughout the district. Not only do they view the escape as a miraculous interposition of Divine Providence, but the conduct of Verran as a noble instance of what a real Christian will do in a moment of extremity.

A Western paper gives as a rumour, that Gen. Gaines will be appointed Governor of Florida.

Cheerfulness in a Wife.

Charls Dickens, whose writings contain much to admire and show a keen perception of human character, remarks upon this subject as follows:

"A woman may be of great assistance to her husband, in business, by wearing a cheerful smaile continually on her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant, cheerful wife, is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who like to torture lost spirits."

Another writer expresses similar views in language equally forcible, but not altogether so poetical. He says:

"Good humor in a wife, is like gold leaf in a pill. It does not alter the dose, but it makes it go down."

"It is Vulgar."

The following is extracted from Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott.

"Lest I should forget to mention it, I put down here a rebuke which, later in life, Sir Walter gave in my hearing to his daughter Anne. She happened to say of something, I forget what, that she could not abide it—It was *vulgar*. My love, said her father, you speak like a very young lady; do you know, after all, the meaning of this word *vulgar*? 'Tis only *common*; nothing that is common except wickedness, can deserve to be spoken of in a tone of contempt; and when you have lived to years, you will be disposed to agree with me in thanking God, that nothing realy worth having or caring about in this world, is *uncommon*."

The Mexican Ladies.

It is reckoned quite an accomplishment in a Mexican Senorina to write her *name*; and if she should happen to be able to indite a love epistle, and write it in the very worst of scribbling, and fold it up like a school-boy's thumb paper, and prepare it for the post by directing it in a small hand across one end, she has done wonders and is adored, but is considered to be in possession of a very dangerous accomplishment? It is estimated that out of the ten or twelve millions of the population of the Mexican Republic, there are not over two thousand such female prodgies.

The Belford (Pa.) Inquirer states that a drover returning home from the East, was robbed a few days ago, on the Cove Mountain, by a highwayman, who presented a pistol and demanded his money. He had about $2,000 in a belt around his person, and about $25 in his pocket book. The latter sum he handed to the robber, who declined to search him further, very cooly pocketed it and started off *whistling*.

A few weeks, since, William Watson was hung at Williamston, Martin Co., N. C., for the murder of Fanny Garrett wife of Stephen Garrett. There was a plum orchard between their residences, and she was stooping, in the act of gathering plums, when he deliberately shot her dead instantaneouly, assigning as a cause that she was a witch and had conjured him.—Watson was about sixty-five years of age, had been twice married, and since has confessed that he caused the death of both his wives.

AMERICAN MASONIC REGISTER

Albany, Saturday, November 5 1842.

☞ Subscribers often write to us, that they are unable to send current money in pa ment for their subscriptions. To remove this objection we give notice, that notes on the solvent banks of the neighborhood, will at all times be received at PAR, if sent through the post master, who is so athorised b law

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☞ NOTICE.—Mr. James Johnson, is on a general collecting tour, through the western part of this State, and will call on many of our Subscribers, who will oblige us by handing their indebtedness to him.

REMOVAL.—The office of the American Masonic Register, has been removed to No. 2 Geen two, doors from State St.

The Museum.—This place continues to draw crowded and fashionable houses, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. Winchell, is now added to the stock of attractions.

Terrible Casuality.—We learn from the Portland advertiser that on Thursday morning last, at Levant, the house occupied by W. C. &. L. P. Smith, sheet iron and tin manufacturers, was discovered to be in flames, and though the alarm was instantly given, all aid was useless—so sudden was it, that L. P. Smith saved nothing but the clothing he had on; and woful to tell his oldest child, a beautiful little daughter of about three years of age, together with another girl who lived with them, Sophia Jackson, about seventeen years old, daughter of Caleb Jackson, who slept in a chamber, were consumed in the flames. They must have been suffocated before the fire was discovered, as they made no noise.

The smuggling season on the frontiers of Canada approaches, and active preparations are making on both sides of the line to carry on quite an extensive business during the winter season. It is stated, on good authority, that a number of smuggling houses, with large capitals, have been established in Quebec, Montreal, and other cities in Canada, with American partners on this side of the lakes.

We find in the New Haven Palladium of Wednesday the death of Mr. Henry Hopkins, of that city, and what is singular, that the mother and a sister of Mr. Hopkins were at the same time arrayed in their grave clothes in the same house with the body of Mr. Hopkins, both having died since the commencement of the week. It is but a few weeks since Mr. H. lost a brother by death, and his father and another sister are but just recovering from severe illness. It is seldom that we record an instance of more severe family affliction.

The Journal of Commerce advises persons who intend to take the benefit of the Bankrupt law to be about it, There is good reason to think it will be repealed at the next session of Congress, It was passed by a very close vote, and the Journal says it personally knows of members who voted for its passage, who will vote for its repeal now. The Legislature of Vermont has passed resolutions in favor of its repeal, by an unanimous vote.

CLIPPINGS.

In the Boston Common pleas, on Friday, Philip Ridell obtained a verdict for $1033 33 damages against George Kessler, for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter. Chief Justice Williams, in his charge to the jury, remarked that the cause we the most painful one he had ever been called upon to try.

The Legislature of Connecticut have, by a vote of 112 to 53. passsd a resolution declaring the Congressional apportionment law unconstitutional and unjust.

Mr. E. Y. Baker, a highly respectable citizen of Little Rock, Ark., was shot a couple of nights since by one of the guard, who mistook him for Caldwell, the robber of Esquire Fitzgerald's office.

Mary Kenny, aged 12 years, was burned to death at Boston on Friday. She had spirits of turpentine on her dress to take out the spots, and was dying it before the stove, when the spirits ignited, and instantly her whole dress was on fire.

A private company of citizens of Tioga, Tompkins and Broome counties, has agreed to complete the Erie Railroad between Binghampton and Factoryville—a distance of forty miles. The sum necessary to complete it is said to be $70.000.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Wheeling Times says: In the Circuit Superior Court for Ohio county, on Wednesday, in the case of Dr. S. P. Hullihen, against M'Lure for slander, the jury gave a verdict for the compiainant of $3000.

At a regimental parade held at Boonsville, (Miss.) a short time since, the boys came out in fantasticals, whereupon the Colonel undertook to drive them from the field. A row ensued, the people of the town took part with the boys, brickbats were freely used, and it is stated that the Colonel was killed.

Governor Seward has issued his proclamation offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension of Michael Gallagher, charged with the murder of Samuel Rankin, of the county of Columbia.

The Count de Hautonville, whose marriage with the daughter of David Sears, Esq., of Boston, and whose subsequent endeavors to gain passession of his child after he had been deprived of its society, created so much noise throughout the country, has, we understand, been recently married to a lady in Europe, possessed of immense wealth and high rank, and moving in the first circles abroad.

FREIGHT vs. POSTAGE.—The freight of a barrel of flour to Boston, Newburyport, or Portland is 10 a 12½ cents; the postage of a letter to the same places is 18¾ cents.

A man by the name of De Lisle has appeared and laid claim to the whole of the land upon which Jefferson City, Mo. has been built. He purchased previous to the war in 1812 he enlisted in the army. Since that time he has not been heard from until within a short time past. Acting under the belief that he was dead, his sisters had sold the property.

INDIAN GENEROSITY.—The Sac and Fox Indians in Wisconsin have presented to the widow of the late Indian Agent, Gen. Street, a section of land, containing the Ageney House and other improvements, for which latter the Indians pay the General Government $1,000.

The late Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes does not extinguish the Indian claim to all the lands in Iowa territory. The Pottawatomies own about five millions of acres, lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, bordering on the former river.

Two toads were buried in two earthen pots in one of the airing grounds of the Crichton Asylum, Dumfries, a year ago. When dug up a few nights since, one was killed by a spade, but the other sprang on with as much activity as if had not been confined for an hour. There was not the slightest appearance of suspended animation, the creature looked with as bright an eye breathed freely and showed as much muscular strength as it did on the day of its interment.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.—A Western paper says that young ladies who are accustomed to reading newspapers, are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, and invariably make good wives.

DEATH OF GEORCE STEERS.—The above named individual, one of the six reformed drunkards, who laid the foundation of the Washington Temperance Society, died at Baltimore, on Sunday, the 29th ult. The Survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill or the signers of the Declarstion of Independance will scarcely be regarded with deeper veneration than will the survivors of this little band of moral patriots, as they pass to the repose of the grave.—*Maine Temperance Gazette.*

MEXICO AND THE U. STATES.—Gen. Almonte, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico was on Thursday officially presented to the President. The most cordial desire to continue and promote amicable feelings between the two governments represented, was expressed on both sides.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. John Goldwaite, Printer, to Miss Christina Graham; all of this city.

At Schuylerville, on Tuesday morning, the 1st inst. John A. Corey, editor of the Saratoga Sentinel, to Miss Ruth S.. daughter of George Strover, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 1st instant Elizabeth Pepoon, aged 72 years.

At Bellville, on the 28th September last, the Hon Calvin Clark. in the 49th year of his age. Mr. C. represented Jefferson co. in the Legislatures of 1835, '39 and '40.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

The following Brethren have kindly offered to act as Agents, fo the American Masonic Register. They are duly authorised to eceive subscriptions and monies on its account,

James Shaw 117 Houston N York
Joel D. Smith Castleton
James Teft Coeymans
Stephen T. Leggett Troy
S. D. Smith Lansingburgh
Joseph Blackburn Poughkeepsie
John S. Weed West Greenfield
Ebenezer Mix Batavia
Blanchard Powers Cowlville
Myron L. Burrell Lockport
C R Vary Porodino
E W Northrop Le Roy
Samuel Graves Auburn
A P Pfister Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Charles Steinagel Cincinnatti, Ohio,
Wm D Johnson, Lagrange, Tenn.
Sanders Shanks Shelbyville Ky.
T P Shaffner Cumberland, Md
K Biggs Williamston N C
C B Curtis Jackson Miss
J Cellner Vicksburg
Col Jonathan Berry Mich Adrian
Isaac F Fletcher Cohoes
C H Saunders Greenesboro Miss
S. C. Newton, Cleve and O
Isaac Cromie Louisville Ky
A C Smith Mount Clemens Mich
J H Lawrence Memphis Tenn
Cornelius Cuyler Mobile
Wm H Turner Savannah
A C Davis Portsmouth Ohio
A S Pfister Columbus Miss
Jacob Nichols Wellsburgh Va
Richard B Dallam St Louis Mo
H Colman Liberty Mo
George Fisher Houston Texas
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Dr J A Whetstone Washington Ala
Lewis S Deleplain Wheeling Va
Rev Peyton F Smith, Monticello
M M Laugh in Steubenville, Ohio
Joseph Cable, Carrollton Ohio
E B Shaw Hudson,
E C M'Cormick Greenup Co Ky.
Geo A Wilson Holly Springs Miss.
J H Stirman Fayetteville Ark
W H Roberts Milton Ala
Dr Allen Pfeister little Rock Ark
Thos L Landenberger Tallahassee
Wm Wade Moravia N Y

TO OUR MASONIC BRETHREN.

To any Brother or Companion who will aid us in the circulation of the present volume of the Register, we offer the following iberal inducements for his trouble. For FIFTEEN subscribers obtained, and the money forwarded, we will give an elegant R. A. or Master's Apron, engraved on copper, and printed on the best of satin, properly trimmed, together with a large and handsomely engraved R. Arch and Master's Diploma, suitable for framing, and the Register free for one year. For TEN subscribers, the Apron and Register one year. For FIVE subscribers, the two Diplomas, or the Register, as may be desired. For 3 subscribers, an Arch or Master's Diploma.—The articles will be packed up safely, and can be forwarded, at but little cost, by Harnden's Express, to any house in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, south. West, any prominent place between this and Buffalo—from thence, to all intermediate ports to Chicago. North, from Kingston to Toronto, U. C.

Back Nos. of the volume will always be supplied.

Post Masters are authorised to forward subscriptions free of stage.t. Albany, Sep

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SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City and County of Albany, September 6th, 1842.—ELECTION NOTICE.—A general election is to be held in the county of Albany on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, which the following are copies.

AMOS ADAMS, Sheriff.

State of New York, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, August 31st, 1841. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Albany:

Sir—Notice is hereby given that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State;

A Senator for the Third Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of Alonzo C. Paige, on the last day of December next;

Also, the following county officers, to wit: Three Members of Assembly.

Yours, respectfully,

S. YOUNG, Sec'ry of State.

State of New York, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, September 7, 1842. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Albany:

Sir—Notice is hereby given that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the 28th Congress of the United States is to be elected for the Thirteenth Congressional District, consisting of the city and county of Albany.

Yours, respectfully,

S. YOUNG, Sec'ry of State

INFALLIBLE POISONS—No Cure no Pay—

1. Fly-killing Paper, it kills flies instantly, and sells 3 cts and 50 cents.

2. Fly Poison, which fluid destroys flies and cockroaches.

3. Bedbug poisen, which needs but a single application for a permanent clearance.

4. Ant Poison, drives the black, white and red ants from houses and gardens.

5. The Traveller's Comfort, keeps from your body when in bed or when sporting and fishing, all gnats, musquitoes, &c.

6. Moth Poison, for guarding furs, woolens, carpets & flannels.

7. Flea Poison, on men and dogs, cats, cattle & chickens.

8. Poison for flies on horses, and to prevent their attack for the whole season.

9. The Compound Chemical Whale Oil Soap for the safe destruction of caterpillars, rosebugs, hessian fly, slugs, and other insects, in trees and vegetables.

All the above poisons are warranted, and earnestly recommended, by DR. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 1 Wall street, N Y.

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MASONIC APRONS, of the Degree of Arch or Master, elegantly engraved and printed on Satin, as well as Diplomas, can be had on application to the editor of this paper. Masons from a distance, requiring any of the above articles, can have them carefully packed up, to the care of any mercantile house in New York.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A widow, with three small children, in destitute circumstances, is desirous to obtain employment. She is a dress and corset maker and can do any kind of plain sewing. Her residence is the first door north of the Green st. Baptist Church. Any favors bestowed upon her will be gratefully received.

POETRY.

HOPE.

I saw the sun withdraw his light,
While sinking down the beauteous west
And shadows of the coming night,
On all the lovely landscape rest.
But when the sun had sunk away,
And darkness told that night was near,
There peeped a star with trembling ray,
Far, far beyond this clouded sphere!

And as the deepening shades of night,
Around their sable mantle flung,
And lesser grew day's roseate light,
And darker gloom the sky o'er hung,
Oh! lovelier still appeared to view,
From this benighted orb afar,
And with a milder, brighter hue,
Shone forth from that little silvery star!

Thus, when the glow of joy departs,
And pleasure's golden sun hath set;
When sorrow broods o'er saddened hearts,
And they are filled with sad regret,
With magic ray a star appears,
Bright glancing thr'o the darksome shade;
The star of Hope to quell their fears,
Pointing to joys too bright to fade!

And when by darker clouds o'ercast,
Our little sky is hung in black—
When sorrows crowd and thicken fast,
And dark seems life's unbeaten track,
Immortal hope still brighter beams,
And with undimmed, unfading ray;
It points beyond this land of dreams,
To an unfading endless day!

From the Samaritan.

THE MISERIES OF INTEMPERANCE.

BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

Amid thy palaces, a demon roams;
Frenzied with rage, yet subtle in his wrath,
He crushes thousands in his fiery path;
Stalks though our city unabashed, and throws
In to the cup of sorrow bitterer woes—
Gives to the pangs of grief an added smart,
With keenest anguish wrings the breaking heart,
Drags the proud spirit from its envied height,
And breathes on fondest hopes a killing blight,
Heralds the shroud, the coffin and the pall,
And the graves thicken where his footsteps fall!
Ho! for the rescue! ye, whose eyes have seen
The ruin wrought where drunkenness hath been—
Ye who have gazed upon the speechless grief
Of early widowhood, that mocked relief—
Ye who have heard the orphan's struggling sigh,
When, mad with agony, he prayed to die—
Ye who have marked the crimes and shames that throng,
Like stateless fiends, the drunkard's way along—
Ye who can tell his everlasting doom
When darkly over him shall close the tomb—
Up for the conflict!—let your battle peal,
Ring in the air as rings the clash of steel,
When rank to rank, contending armies meet,
Trampling the dead beneath their bloody feet!
Up! ye are hidden to a nobler strife—
Not to destroy, but rescue human life—
No added drop in misery's cup to press,
But minister relief to wretchedness—
To give the long lost father to his boy—
To cause the widow's heart to sing for joy—
Bid Plenty laugh where hungry Famine scowls,
And pour the sunlight o'er the tempest's howls;
Bring to the soul that to despair is given,
A new found joy, a holy hope of heaven!

The following, from the Philadelphia Express, is the prettiest gem we have come across for many a day :—*B. Post.*

They've tauld me we maun part, Willie.

They've tauld me we maun part, Willie,
They hae tauld me I maun dee—
And sad and sorrowful's my heart
That I maun part frae thee, Willie,
That I maun part frae thee.

The rose has fled my cheek, Willie,
And gane's for aye its bloom,—
Strong is thy love, but a' too weak
To shield me frae the tomb, Willie,
To shield me frae the tomb.

D'ye mind the bonnie shaw, Willie,
Where first we used to meet,
Where satt the simmer breezes blaw,
And ilka flower is sweet, Willie,
And ilka flower is sweet?

I would that I was there, Willie,
In the spot that I loe best;
But I shall never see it mair,
For death is in my breast Willie,
For dearth is in my breast.

This is the last sun's light, Willie,
That I shall see with thee;
'Twill beam again baith fair and bright,
But 'twill not shine on me, Willie,
But 'twill not shine on me.

I ken that ye will greet, Willie,
Lang after I'm gane—
But if we trust in heaven to meet,
We may not trust in vain, Willie,
We may not trust in vain.

THE BIBLE.

BY WM. LEGGET.

This little book I'd rather own,
Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in monarch's coffers shone—
Than all the diadems,
Nay, were the seas one chrysolite,
The earth a golden ball,
And diamonds, all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all.

How baleful to ambition's eye
His blood-wrung spoils must gleam,
When death's uplifted hand is high,
His life a varnished dream!
Then hear him with his gasping breath
For one poor moment crave!
Fool! would'st thou stay the arm of death?
Ask of the gold to save!

No, no! the soul ne'er found relief
In glitterin hoards of wealth;
Gems dazzle not the eye of grief,
Gold cannot purchase health;
But here a blessed balm appears,
To heal the deepest woe:
And he that seeks this book in tears,
His tears shall cease to flow.

Here he died on Calvary's tree.
Hath made that promise blest
"Ye heavy laden come to me,
And I will give you rest.
A bruised reed I will not break.
A contrite heart despise;
My burden's light, and all who take
My yoke, shall win the skies!"

Yes, yes, this little book is worth
All els to mortals given—
For what are all the joys of earth
Compared to joys of heaven
This is the guide our Father gave
To lead to realms of day—
A star whose lustre gilds the grave—
"The Light—the Life—the Way."

CALENDAR OF COMMUNICATIONS

EACH MONTH.

NAME.	PLACE.	TIME.
Temple Encampment,	Albany	2d Wednesday
Temple R. A. Chapter,	Albany	2d & 4th Tuesday
Mount Vernon Lodge	Albany	1st & 3d Thursday.
Temple Lodge,	Albany	1st & 3d Tuesday.
Washington Lodge,	Albany	2nd and 4th Thursday
Apollo Lodge	Troy	1st & 3d Tuesday.
Apollo Chapter,	Troy	2d & 4th Tuesday.
Apollo Encampment,	Troy	3d Monday.
Evening Star Lodge,	West Troy	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Phoenix Lodge,	Lansingburg	1st & 3d Thursday.
Olive Branch	Bethany Gen.	1st Wednesday.
Genesee Encampment,	Lockport Nia.	2nd Thursday
Ohio Lodge, No 101,	Wheeling, Va.	1st Monday.
Wheeling Chapter, 19,	"	2d Thursday.
Wheeling Encampment	"	1st Saturday.
Washington Council,	"	2d Monday ev o month.
Utica Lodge, 47,	Utica,	last Thursday
Oneida Chapter, 57.	"	1st Thursday.
Utica Encampment, 3	"	3d Tuesday.
Mount Moriah.	Louisville, Ky	1st & 3d Monday.
Louisville Encampment	do	4th Saturday.
King Solomon's chapter	do	2d Monday
Tyrian Council	do	4th Tuesday
Abrams Lodge	do	2d & 4th Thursday
Clark Lodge	do	1st and 3d Thursday
Lodge of Antiquity	do	1st Saturday
Washington Chapter,	Memphis, Tenn	4th Monday
Memphis Lodge,	do	2d Tuesday.
Georgia Chapter	Savannah, Geo.	2d & 4th Tuesday.
Solomon Lodge	do	1st & 3d Thursday.
Zerubbabel Lodge	do	2d and 4th Thursday
Oglethorpe Lodge	do	1st and 3d Monday
Shelbyville Chapter,	Shelbyville, Ky	1st Monday
Solomon's Lodge,	do	2d Monday.
Lafayette Chapter No 11	Lagrange	3d Monday
Lagrange Lodge No 61	do	2nd Monday
Hudson Lodge	Hudson	1st Monday
Hudson Chapter	do	2nd Tuesday
Hudson Encampment	do	1st Friday

BOOK BINDING.—HARVEY H. CORNING, (late firm of Corning & Cook) would take this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the friends of the late firm and the public generally for their patronage, and would solicit a continuance of the same.

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